

"Tiger" Silent After Dining With Harding

Clemenceau Meets President and 22 Other Government Officials, but All Are Mute as to Discussion

Starts Home Wednesday

Members of Both Branches of Congress to Hear Him at Memorial Hall Today

By Boyden Sparkes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Georges Clemenceau had luncheon and some interesting conversation this afternoon at the White House.

There were twenty-four at the table but for the most part the famous Frenchman exchanged ideas with President Harding, Chief Justice Taft and Vice-President Coolidge. Naturally, the public will not be told what they talked about, but it is possible that Mr. Harding, however, may reveal in his speeches yet to be delivered in the United States some of his reaction to his White House experience.

It is fair to assume, however, that they discussed the troubled situation abroad and the man's belief that a new war is being planned by Germany with Turkey and Russia as her allies. But whatever Mr. Harding may have felt about M. Clemenceau's views there is reason to believe that the visitor is admired in the White House.

Adroit Diplomatic Stroke

Immediately after the luncheon, M. Clemenceau and Ambassador Jusserand were taken upstairs to the West Hall, where they greeted Mrs. Harding, now convalescent from the illness with which she was stricken last September. The grandmother of the first lady of the land was a Frenchwoman, so it is possible that M. Clemenceau may have performed an adroit stroke of diplomacy by discovering that in his extreme youth he had known this ancestress of the present mistress of the White House.

Mrs. Harding, who has regained much of her strength, was seated in a wheel chair during her talk with her visitors, among the first she has received since she became ill.

Besides M. Clemenceau, President Harding's luncheon guests were: Vice-President Coolidge, Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Chief Justice Taft, Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, Senator Albert Cummins, of Pennsylvania; Rear Admiral Robert E. Goode, Major General Tasker H. Bliss (who became acquainted with M. Clemenceau while a member of the American peace delegation at Paris); Assistant Secretary of State Leland Harrison, Henry White, another member of the peace delegation; Hugh C. Wallace, former Ambassador to France; Colonel Clarence C. Sherrill, military aide to the President; Commander Adolphus Andrews and Stephen Bonsal.

It seemed not at all likely to-night that the "Tiger" would be invited to address the Senate before his departure from Washington on Friday night. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, one of those who criticized the visitor and the cause for which he speaks on the floor of the Senate, said this afternoon that some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would hear the old man speak to-morrow afternoon in Continental Memorial Hall when he addresses the conference on public opinion on world peace, a gathering of Chautauqua lecturers.

"They will not go as a committee," said Senator Hitchcock.

House Members to Hear "Tiger"

Representative Porter, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that this committee would go to hear the "Tiger" tomorrow as a committee.

The "Tiger's" speech in Continental Memorial Hall will be one of the most important of his visit, if he carries out his present intention. His audience will be the most influential one of his American tour. Within a few hours after he completes his talk he will say goodby to Henry White, his Washington host, and go aboard his private car which will be parked in a quiet location in the Washington terminal.

Sometime after midnight his car will be attached to a train for Philadelphia. He is scheduled to arrive in Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. He will give an address there in the afternoon and then go to Cresson, Pa., to spend a

Allies Wrong Soviet, Mussolini's Opinion

Special Cable to The Tribune

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LAUSANNE, Dec. 7.—Premier Mussolini of Italy, on his way to the meeting of Allied premiers at London, preliminary to the Brussels financial conference, stopped off here to-night and exhibited a distinctly pessimistic mood.

He criticized the manner in which the Allies have almost totally disregarded the Russian proposals for closing the Dardanelles to warships. He said, too, he was greatly surprised the French still cling to the petty policy of taking productive guarantees from Germany for purposes of reparation. If it is necessary to be stern with Germany, he said, it would be better for the Allies to band themselves into a real alliance against the possibility of a German-Russian bloc, and do things in a big way. He insisted the whole French reparations policy is small.

quiet Sunday. He is scheduled to arrive in Chicago about 9 a. m. Monday morning and start East late that afternoon after making a speech before the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The "Tiger's" farewell to the United States will be spoken at a dinner to be given in his honor Tuesday night by the Committee for Devastated France. He is planning to sleep that night on the Paris, which sails the following morning for France.

Marguerite Harrison Again in Red Prison

Russians Rearrest U. S. Writer for Whom Senator France Made Trip Year Ago

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Marguerite E. Harrison, of Baltimore, heroine of international adventures, is once more under arrest at the hands of Soviet officials of Russia.

Word to this effect was received at the State Department to-day from Chita, capital at the Far Eastern republic.

More than a year ago Mrs. Harrison was released from prison in Moscow, following a visit to the Soviet capital by Senator France, of Maryland. She had been incarcerated for months by the Russians and her life threatened more than once. She was released with the understanding that she would leave the country. It is believed that one of the charges against her now is that she has returned to Russia in violation of the order of deportation.

W. P. G. Harding Remains in Reserve Board Race

Washington Still Without Word as to President's Plans Concerning Vacancy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Former Governor W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, is still among those being considered for appointment as the next governor of the board, it was said to-day by officials of the Treasury. There was no statement, however, to indicate how nomination by the President to fill the vacancy might be expected.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 7.—W. P. G. Harding to-day completed the financial advisory mission which brought him to Cuba five weeks ago, submitting the last of his reports to President Alfredo Zayas, and prepared to embark to-morrow for Washington.

More Appointive Power Advocated for President

Taft Would Let Him Name Many Officials Without Senate Confirmation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Chief Justice Taft suggested in an address to-night before the annual convention of the National Civil Service Reform League that the President be given the power to make appointments to all local offices without Senate confirmation. This would be of great assistance to the President, Mr. Taft said, because he could by executive order turn the entire burdensome task over to the Civil Service Commission.

"When I was in the White House," the Chief Justice said, "I often wondered how Lincoln lived without a civil service law, how he met demands made upon him for patronage, and how he got any time to devote to the business of government when he was beset by applicants for office."

Germany Active With War Plans, Is Italian View

Buying and Manufacturing Arms Despite Treaty, Is Official Report in Rome, With Aim Being France

Building Up Air Service

Rhineland Said to Seek Fascist Movement to Cover Forming Big Army

This is the last of a series of articles from the European capitals discussing the question: Is Germany arming for another war?

By Agnes Mackenzie

Special Cable to The Tribune

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ROME, Dec. 7.—Prevailing impressions in official circles here are that Germany is preparing not only for industrial supremacy, but also for war. Certain indications show, though Germany is supposed to be down and out, in reality it is coming quickly to its feet again.

One of these indications is the economic penetration of Italy, which has been actively resumed since the signing of peace. Italy is one of Germany's best markets and it is no exaggeration to say that Germany has resumed its old place, not only as a general provider of goods, but also of machinery, even though forbidden to construct certain kinds. If evidence is wanted, there is the German hydroplane, which by the treaty Germany is forbidden to construct, but which was entered in the list for the Schneider prize in Naples and won the Tyrrhen Cup.

There have been reports of great strides toward rehabilitation, pointing to its having been able to supply Italy with machinery of all kinds at almost half the cost of home-made articles.

Italian experts recently returned from Germany insist the Germans are working with one great aim—preparation for a future war and defeat of the French, because they feel that in this way alone can the Fatherland regain its former greatness.

Germany Buying War Material

It is rumored Germany is not only producing war material, despite Allied control, but is buying, through indirect means, all it can secure. In aviation circles here it is well known Germany is building up an air service, and with the help of Russia is buying planes from Allied firms. In Bavaria and other districts there are zones where foreigners are forbidden on the pretext they are buying up supplies, thus raising the price of everything, and in these out-of-the-way districts Germany can practically do as she likes.

The details of Germany's production of gas explosives already have been discussed in military circles here. During the last six months traveling salesmen have been spreading propaganda throughout Italy, and a certain amount of sympathy has been aroused in industrial business districts, it being asserted that France is choking Germany to death.

Germany's preparation for future action is indicated by the strides made to develop the German party in Czechoslovakia. Up to 1918 this party was a minority, but now it has been reorganized and its number increased to 650,000, while in Poland there are 700,000 German-Poles interested in Germany's success and willing, if need be, to fight for it.

Cover of Fascist Sought

The same might be said of Rumania, where the party is increasing in strength daily. These preparations have not preoccupied either naval or military circles in Italy, because they feel certain these ambitions of Germany are aimed only against France. Now that Italy's frontiers on Brenner and Gullia have rendered its position impregnable, it would only be concerned if Austria or the Danubian Federation should join Germany.

Certain prominent Germans have sent invitations to the leaders of the Fascist to come to Germany to organize a similar party, but these were not accepted. German sympathizers and friends throughout Italy have taken an extraordinary interest in the development of Fascism, and it is believed here that Germany, with this pretense, will attempt to organize a strong army. Italian military experts think the possibility of fighting either France or Germany is not to be considered, and Italy is determined to remain neutral in all future conflicts.

State Capitol Fights Fire

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Fire breaking out early to-night in the legislative library of the Capitol was extinguished by employees and firemen before it reached menacing proportions. Defective wiring is believed to have been the cause. The damage, it is expected, will not exceed \$500.

England Plans Course of Delay In Debt Parley

Bonar Law Expected to Inform Poincare Question Must Await Results of Decisions at Washington

Agenda Before Cabinet

Would Postpone Any Positive Action Until After Brussels Session Meets

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the agenda for the conference of premiers opening here Saturday as a preliminary to the Brussels financial gathering. There is reason to believe Premier Bonar Law will advise a policy of delay, postponing any positive action until after the convening of the Brussels conference.

In Parliament to-night Lloyd George asked the Premier to give the government's policy on the subject of reparations and inter-allied debts, to which the Prime Minister replied he would try to find time for debate on these matters before the House rose.

Lloyd George, emphasizing some of the French ex-premiers, on Saturday starts a series of newspaper articles on current topics, intending thus to be able to criticize the government both in Parliament and on the outside.

To-day Lloyd George, together with Austen Chamberlain and former Premier Asquith, fired innumerable questions at Bonar Law in regard to the Near East, and the latter was compelled to postpone his replies until after he has made further investigations.

Premier Poincare is likely to raise the question of the inter-allied debts early in the discussion this week end.

but the British Premier is expected to point out that any decision on that score must necessarily be contingent upon the result of Stanley Baldwin's forthcoming conference with the American government.

America, incidentally, is looming larger daily in the comment of the British press in this connection, all sorts of vague references being made to the part which Ambassador Harvey is going to play either this week end or at Brussels. The impression seems to prevail—though there seems little justification for it—that the American government intends to express frank disapproval of any move leading to occupation of the Ruhr.

Ambassador Child's speech at Lausanne has increased the feeling here that at last the Harding Administration has decided to change its policy of European aloofness. Naturally, the British are delighted at the very thought, but they have been disappointed so often in this regard there is little reason for building too heavily upon their feeling in the matter.

Premier Theunis of Belgium will be the first of the visiting Premiers to reach here for the week-end gathering. He is due to-morrow morning. Premier Mussolini's projected halt at Lausanne as he comes from Italy will delay his arrival somewhat, and he and Poincare are not expected until late to-morrow night.

Morgan Appeals for Aid In Hospital Campaign

Only a Third of Fund Raised, He Says; Donations Large, but Not Numerous

William F. Morgan, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the United Hospital Fund campaign to raise \$1,000,000, expressed disappointment yesterday at the response given by the public to the fund's appeal. With the second week of the campaign almost at an end, less than one-third the amount had been raised, he said.

"We know the public appreciates the value of the hospitals," he said. "That is evidenced by the vastly increased use of hospitals in the last year, in spite of the fact that the general health of the community was not lower than before. We know that the public is financially able to meet the hospital needs, for economic conditions and prospects are bright."

"Early in our drive we were hopeful

of raising a large sum quickly. Old contributors doubled or tripled their contributions of a year ago. Three persons still hold trues. One contributor, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, who gave \$50 last year, has just made her contribution for this year, amounting to \$1,000, or thirty times greater.

"Those who respond are doing nobly. But they are too few. For every one who has given there must be three who have not given. The hospitals look to the public to give \$1,000,000 through the United Hospital Fund. The tragedy that would result if the hospitals were obliged to close their doors to the sick poor is inconceivable. The public must not fail us."


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Chair Tides . . .	\$ 4.00 to 19.50
Lunch Cloth and 12 Napkins . . .	\$ 9.00 to 150.00
Tray Cloths . . .	75c. to \$18.50
Bureau, Dressing Table and Chiffonier Covers . . .	\$ 2.50 to 125.00
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Italian Garden

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tion of existing fortifications. On the demilitarization issue, however, the Turks are ready to accept the Allied proposal as a basis for further discussion, save for the clause defining precise zones on either side of the Dardanelles and the Dardanelles, from which Turkish troops are barred.

They will argue to-morrow, however, that Turkey can in no case be asked to reduce the numerical strength of its army. Therefore, why should this army be asked to bivouac itself twelve miles inshore from the Straits when, for the sake of comfort and convenience, it might much better occupy the towns and villages on the water's edge?

Reduction of the army, Turkey will insist, is a matter which should be left to the dictates of necessity, of which, the Turkish attitude is, Turkey alone is able to judge. The possibility of an international force being installed in the proposed neutral area has blown up with the expression of the American idea of disarmament, and the Turks are now going a step further by asking that the whole area be placed on the basis of good faith, as the Americans put it, by which the Turks mean the area be occupied by Turkish troops on a basis of good faith.

Turkey will accept control of the Straits by an international commission, accompanied by a promise that no fortifications of any character be erected. The Turkish object, however, to any attempt to place the control under the auspices of the League of Nations. They say this complicates the matter unnecessarily, as neither the United States nor Russia, both prospective members of the control commission, are members of the league.

Turks Ease Up in Demands

The Turks will take a conciliatory attitude in the matter of the Black Sea and the admission of warships into that body of water through the straits. The role played by America, although a passive one, has been a considerable factor in inclining the Turks toward this frame of mind, because they are willing to repose confidence in America's moral effect on the other nations involved, while they themselves are in no way anxious to appoint the United States policy at any point. American money for the development of Turkey is already in sight, they are convinced, in case this conference eventuates along the lines the Americans are suggesting.

Reed Bey, an influential member of the Turkish delegation, says the open-door principle, sponsored by the United States, if judged not politically but on its economic and financial merits, would be the embodiment of the Anglo-American policy. The Turks are convinced the issue of the open door was not injected here with the idea of aiding the struggle between certain powers for predominance in the Near East, and declare themselves willing to throw the Turkish development of all kinds open to the highest bidder, irrespective of nationality.

This attitude was reflected in the proceedings of the economic sub-commission here, which finished its labors to-day, with complete accord prevailing. Its work affects the clause in the prospective peace treaty pertaining to the circulation of ships in Turkish harbors, railway and transit regulations, etc.—points set down in the conventions drawn up at Bern and Barcelona. This accord secured on economic points is an important sign for the future, for it represents the first occasion on which complete accord has been reached here between the Turks and the other powers on any subject.

Angora to Close Consulates Of All Its 'Enemy' Powers

ANGORA, Dec. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The Turkish Nationalist Government, it was announced to-day, has decided it cannot accept the continuance in Turkey of the consulates or postoffices of any power at war with Turkey.

It is not clear to whom this action applies. Greece is still at war with Turkey and technically the Entente powers are still in a state of war with the Turkish government. A treaty making peace between Turkey and the Entente was signed at Sevres in 1920, but it has never been ratified. The present Lausanne conference was called primarily to make peace between Turkey and Greece and Turkey and the Allied powers. The United States never declared war upon Turkey.

May Hear Charge Union Harms Plumbing Industry

Lockwood Committee Is Expected to Call Witnesses for Both Sides

Charges made by the Association of Master Plumbers that the exerting of unlawful and oppressive practices and rules by the plumbers' union is seriously injuring the plumbing industry in New York City, and that the union has failed to establish certain reforms in accordance with promises made by the lockwood committee, probably will be investigated by the committee next week, it was estimated yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, its chief counsel.

Representatives of both sides will be summoned before the committee to testify, it was said.

While the union did not issue an official statement replying to the employers' charges, Timothy Hopkins, secretary of the Plumbers' District Council, said one would be prepared and given out in the next day or two.

The rules enumerated by the employers, he said, "are part and parcel of the union's trade agreements with them, and the employers have made no attempt to negotiate changes in these agreements. Therefore, we are utterly at a loss to understand the public how they are now making. If they are sincere, why didn't they come to us in the first place?"

Hangs Self in Hotel With 2-Inch Hawser

William Friedman, Factory Owner, Ends Life While Wife Seeks Him

William Friedman, of 157 West 111th Street, a shirt manufacturer owning a factory at 50 Leonard Street, ended his life yesterday by hanging himself with a manila hawser two and one-half inches in diameter, in a room he occupied at the Hotel Theresa, 209 Seventh Avenue, under the name of "William Fried."

Jesse Kinley, a negro porter, found the body about 11:30 p. m. Friedman had bent the unwieldy rope over the transom of the closet door, fastened one end inside the closet and made a noose in the other, which he could reach by climbing on a chair. Then he had kicked the chair away. He had been dead for hours when his body was found.

Friedman's use of a fictitious name had thrown his wife off the trail when she called at the hotel during the afternoon to inquire for him. The body was identified by papers in the pockets.

English Actor Coming Here

Ivor Novello, English stage and screen actor and composer of "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and other songs, will sail from England on the Olympic next Wednesday and will arrive in New York on December 20. He is coming to make pictures here with D. W. Griffith and to visit his mother, Miss Clara Novello Davies, of 15 West 11th-street.



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